

INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE RULES OF
MAGISTRATE JUDGE ANNE Y. SHIELDS

100 Federal Plaza
P.O. Box 840
Central Islip, New York 11722
Courtroom 840

For All Communications with Chambers Refer to Rule II. B

Chambers E-mail: shields_chambers@nyed.uscourts.gov

Chambers (631) 712-5710

Courtroom Deputy: Jasmine Torres (631) 712-5714

Law Clerk: Deanna Minerva (631) 712 -5713 (Even docket numbers)

Law Clerk: Dina Mucciaccio (631) 712-5712 (Odd docket numbers)

I. Electronic Case Filing (ECF)

- A. All documents in civil actions, except for voluminous documents, must be filed electronically. Documents may be electronically filed under seal only if filed pursuant to the Court's settlement rules or with prior permission of the Court. Information regarding electronic filing is available on the Eastern District website. Questions regarding ECF filing or training on ECF should be directed to the Central Islip Clerk's office at (631) 712-6030
- B. All attorneys representing parties in cases assigned to this court must file a Notice of Appearance and register to receive ECF notifications prior to filing any documents, and prior to making a personal appearance before the court.
- C. Orders of the Court will be electronically docketed. No hard copies will be mailed to counsel.
- D. Any document seeking relief of any kind from the court must be electronically filed as a "Motion," and not as a "Letter" under the ECF "Other Documents" option.
- E. Unless otherwise ordered, and subject to the exceptions set forth herein, courtesy copies of electronically filed documents should not be provided to the court. Courtesy copies of the following documents must be provided to the court: (1) motions with all exhibits; (2) motions referred for decision to this court by District Court Judges. All courtesy copies submitted to Chambers must be marked "Courtesy Copy," "Original Filed ECF" with the assigned docket entry indicated. Courtesy copies of exhibits and appendices are to be clearly labeled and tabbed and where appropriate may be submitted in a binder. Such copies should not be "Velobound." Courtesy copies should be mailed to Chambers on the filing date; overnight or expedited mail is

not required unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

F. Counsel need not electronically file documents that cannot be readily converted to a form that may be electronically filed. In such cases, counsel must electronically file the letter or notice of motion to which the non-electronically filed material is attached. A hard copy (for filing) and a courtesy copy of such documents must be provided to the court. Copies of such documents must also be provided to opposing counsel. Questions regarding such documents may be addressed to the court.

II. Communication with Chambers

A. Telephone Calls Permitted

Telephone calls to chambers are permitted. Calls regarding scheduling of criminal matters should be directed to the Courtroom Deputy at (631) 712-5714. Calls regarding civil matters should be directed to the Law Clerks at (631) 712-5710. Calls regarding the substance of any matter should be made only jointly with opposing counsel on the line. As officers of the court, counsel are responsible for informing all adversaries of any communication with Chambers.

B. Email Communication Prohibited Without Prior Authorization

In order to avoid inappropriate ex parte communication with Chambers, communication via Chambers email is prohibited without prior authorization of this Court. Counsel shall always endeavor to confer and then submit a joint communication via ECF. In the event a joint communication is impracticable, counsel may submit a letter to the Court via ECF. The Court monitors ECF filings diligently and will receive the communication. At the same time all parties will be aware of the communication.

III. Adjournments and Extensions of Time

In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, all requests for adjournments of any kind are to be made via an ECF motion, and are to be made no later than 48 hours prior to the scheduled appearance date or deadline. Prior to seeking any adjournment, the parties are expected to confer and grant each other the courtesy of agreeing to reasonable requests to adjourn, especially upon the first request for any adjournment. All requests for adjournments must include the following information:

- A. The original date of the appearance or deadline;
- B. Whether there have been prior requests for adjournment;

C. Whether all parties consent to the adjournment, and in the event that any party refuses to consent to the adjournment, the reason for that refusal;

D. Three agreed upon suggested dates for adjournment (in the absence of consent, the requesting party may suggest three dates that are acceptable).

In the event that the requested adjournment affects any other scheduled dates, a proposed revised scheduling order must be attached to the motion.

This Court cannot extend deadlines, including discovery deadlines, set by the assigned District Court Judge. Accordingly, any extensions of such deadlines must be made to the District Court Judge.

IV. Pro Se Litigants

Questions and assistance regarding pro se litigation may be addressed to the Court's pro se office at (631) 712-6060.

Pro se litigants are advised of the limited legal representation available at the Pro Se Legal Assistance Program, located in Room 124B of the Central Islip Courthouse. The clinic is independently operated and is not affiliated with the Court. Consultations are available by appointment. The clinic can be reached at (631) 297-2575 or at PSLAP@Hofstra.edu.

Unless otherwise ordered, pro se litigants are exempt from ECF filing requirements. Parties represented by counsel in cases involving pro se litigants are not similarly exempt. Unless otherwise ordered, the Court will mail copies of orders to pro se litigants. Pro se litigants are responsible for keeping contact information and, if ordered, an e-mail address, on file with the Court or risk dismissal of claims.

Pro se parties without ECF access must make filings via hand delivery or U.S. mail: to the designated "pro se clerk" in the clerk's office, to the attention of Magistrate Judge Shields and the assigned District Judge, and by U.S. mail to the attorneys for all other parties. Copies of court orders will be provided by the court to pro se litigants via U.S. mail and need not be served by opposing counsel, unless directed by the court. All pro se litigants and represented parties opposing pro se litigants are directed to the relevant Local Civil Rules, including Rules 7.1, 12.1, 33.2 and 56.2.

V. Initial Conferences

The court will schedule a Rule 16 initial conference after issue is joined and the parties have had the opportunity to conduct a Rule 26 conference. Pursuant to Rule 26(f), the parties must confer prior to the conference to discuss the claims and defenses in the lawsuit as well as the nature and extent of disclosure and discovery necessary to reach a prompt disposition of the matter. The parties are required to collaborate regarding the completion of the Joint Letter as well as any form required to be submitted by this Court prior to the initial conference. The

parties' Rule 26 conference should also include a discussion of the exchange of electronically stored information ("ESI").

VI. Forms to be Completed Prior to Initial Conference

In all cases this Court's "Initial Joint Letter" annexed as Exhibit G shall be submitted to the Court via ECF no later than two days prior to the Initial Conference. Counsel are directed to familiarize themselves with forms to be submitted prior to the initial conference. In all cases, counsel must confer and prepare Exhibit B (Discovery Plan Worksheet) as well as the required Joint Letter. In all cases alleging an FLSA violation Counsel must confer and also complete form Appendix C hereto prior to the Initial Conference. In FLSA cases the dates in the Discovery Plan Worksheet should conform to the dates in Appendix C.

All forms required **must** be submitted to the court via ECF no later than **three business days** prior to the initial conference.

VII. Discovery

A. General Discovery Rules

1. Uniform Definitions in Discovery Requests

Counsel are directed to consult Local Rule 26.3 which sets forth "Uniform Definitions in Discovery Requests." The definitions set forth therein are deemed incorporated in all discovery requests and counsel are directed to refrain from the use of any other definitions of the terms set forth therein. Counsel need not draft specific definitions in discovery requests but may reference the local rule in such requests.

2. Claims of Privilege

Counsel are directed to consult Local Rule 26.2 for directions as to the proper way to assert claims of privilege.

B. Tiered Discovery

Discovery shall proceed in tiers designed to minimize the expense and burden to the parties and to facilitate the earliest possible settlement or trial.

1. Tier One Discovery in General

Tier One Discovery shall consist of the exchange of initial disclosures and any other readily available documentary evidence supporting claims or defenses. Counsel shall confer to consider the scope of such discovery and, if appropriate, include the exchange of documents addressed to the existence of personal and federal subject matter jurisdiction and venue. During

Tier One discovery, the parties should engage in initial discussions regarding the production of electronically stored information (“ESI”). Tier One discovery is expected to be completed no later than 60 days of the initial conference. The scope of Tier One discovery (including any agreements reached regarding the exchange of ESI) must be discussed prior to the initial conference and the parties should appear at the conference ready to enter into agreement as to the scope of such discovery.

At the conclusion of Tier One Discovery, the parties should be in a position to enter into meaningful settlement discussions or be able to identify additional limited discovery necessary to put the matter into a meaningful settlement posture. A settlement conference may be scheduled following the completion of such discovery. That conference will be governed by the “Settlement Conference” rules set forth below.

2. Discovery in Particular Cases (FLSA, Employment, and ADA Cases)

Tier One Discovery in cases alleging violation of the FLSA is governed by this Court’s Order appearing in Appendix C hereto. In cases alleging violation of the FLSA, the parties will be referred for mediation with the Eastern District FLSA mediation program. Tier Two discovery in such cases will not begin until after the parties take part in that mediation.

In cases where the parties agree to conditional collective action certification, they are directed to utilize the forms annexed hereto as Appendices D (stipulation regarding conditional collective action certification) and E (court authorized notice of lawsuit). These forms have been developed by the Court and are presumptively appropriate for use without any requirement for prior approval by the Court.

Tier One Discovery in cases alleging employment discrimination is governed by this Court’s initial employment protocols appearing in Appendix F hereto.

Tier One Discovery in cases alleging lack of access pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (the “ADA”) shall consist of the exchange of Plaintiff’s statement describing in detail the access that is alleged to be denied under the ADA, and Defendant’s response thereto. Counsel shall be prepared to discuss such access issues at the initial conference. During Tier I discovery, the parties are expected to reach an agreement as to dates certain for the exchange of expert reports detailing their positions regarding the access alleged to have been unlawfully denied.

3. Tier Two Discovery

Tier Two Discovery is the balance of discovery necessary to prepare for trial. Tier Two discovery includes documentary discovery not previously undertaken, including the full production of ESI, the taking of all depositions and expert discovery.

C. Discovery Disputes/Motions

Counsel must first undertake a good faith effort to resolve any discovery disputes, including a request to limit or terminate a deposition, without court intervention. Where attorneys

cannot agree upon resolution of a discovery dispute, they shall initiate a conference call with this court by calling chambers at (631) 712-5710. Attorneys may **not** bring a discovery motion before the court until they have complied with these rules. This court does not accept letter motions unless authorized to do so after the telephone conference is held. In the event that a discovery dispute raised in a telephone conference is not resolved during the telephone conference, counsel will be instructed as to the procedure and time frame for the making of a formal motion.

D. Form Stipulation and Order of Confidentiality

A “Stipulation and Order of Confidentiality” in the form annexed hereto as Appendix A is to be used in cases requiring the exchange of what the parties deem to be confidential information. This form order is presumptively entitled to approval by this court. Any changes to this form of order are to be submitted for court review along with an explanation as to why the proposed change is necessary.

VIII. Settlement Conferences

Settlement conference may be scheduled upon the close of Tier One discovery and/or upon the request of the parties. Cases alleging violation of the FLSA will be referred to the Eastern District’s FLSA Mediation Program. All settlement conferences held by this Court will be governed by the following procedure:

A. Exchange of Demand and Offer

Prior to any settlement conference the parties must exchange a demand and offer. At least fourteen (14) days prior to the conference, Plaintiff’s counsel must communicate a written demand to Defense counsel. That demand must explain the reason why the demand is appropriate. The demand must also reference any mathematical calculation used to support the demand.

No later than seven (7) days prior to the scheduled conference, Defense counsel must respond to Plaintiff’s counsel’s demand. That response must contain a clear reply to the offer of settlement, and an explanation as to its propriety.

B. Settlement Statements

No later than three (3) business days prior to the settlement conference, each party shall e-mail a confidential settlement statement, not exceeding three pages, (exclusive of exhibits) to shields_chambers@nyed.uscourts.gov.

The settlement statement shall set forth the current demand and offer. It must also specify the terms under which the party is willing to settle the matter. The settlement statement must indicate whether the terms are negotiable and include all material terms of the proposed settlement, including the settlement amount, time for payment, requests regarding injunctive relief and confidentiality, and the inclusion of attorney’s fees.

Failure to timely submit the required settlement statement may result in cancellation of the settlement conference.

C. Settlement Conference

Parties and insurers with authority to settle must attend the settlement conference. Remote appearances are not allowed. If a settlement requires approval of a governmental body or board of directors, the individual attending the conference must be authorized to approve and submit a recommendation to that entity. In lieu of a settlement conference parties may request a referral to the EDNY Mediation Program.

X. Motions

A. Judge to Whom Motions are to be Made

In the first instance Counsel must conform with the Rules of the assigned District Court Judge when determining whether a motion is properly filed with that Court. All dispositive motions are to be made to the assigned District Court Judge in accord with the rules of that Court. Unless specifically ordered otherwise, all non-dispositive motions are to be made to this Court.

B. Motions for Admission *Pro Hac Vice*

Motions for admission *pro hac vice*, together with a proposed order admitting the attorney shall be served and filed. Counsel are directed to consult Local Rule 1.3(c) and sample forms available on the Eastern District website.

C. Pre-Motion Conferences in Civil Cases

For procedures regarding discovery motions, see Rule VI(C) requiring that discovery disputes be raised first by way of conference call. For all other motions where parties are represented by counsel, a pre-motion conference is necessary. A pre-motion conference can be requested by way of an electronically filed letter. Such letters are to be filed as ECF motions seeking a court conference. Letters requesting pre-motion conferences shall state, in brief, the grounds for the motion, shall not exceed two pages, and shall not include affidavits or exhibits. All parties served with a pre-motion letter shall serve and file a letter response, not to exceed two pages, within seven days from service of the pre-motion conference letter.

A briefing schedule will be established at the pre-motion conference. Absent extraordinary circumstances or unless this court orders otherwise, pre-motion conferences shall be held in person and not via telephone conference.

D. Motions in Cases in Which Parties Have Consented to Magistrate Judge Shields

Parties may consent to refer a civil case to Magistrate Judge Shields for all purposes,

including entry of judgment. In cases that are before Magistrate Judge Shields for all purposes, a pre-motion conference is necessary before any motion is made. A pre-motion conference can be requested by way of an electronically filed letter pursuant to the procedure set forth in Rule VIII(C) above.

Parties may also consent to the jurisdiction of Magistrate Judge Shields for the limited purpose of rendering a decision on a dispositive motion that has been referred to Magistrate Judge Shields for Report and Recommendation.

E. Memoranda of Law

Memoranda of law in support of and in opposition to motions shall not exceed twenty five pages in length. Reply memoranda of law shall not exceed ten pages in length. With the exception of bringing newly decided cases or law to the attention of the court, and unless otherwise ordered, there shall be no additional briefing. All memoranda of law shall contain a table of contents and authorities. All memoranda of law shall use at least one inch margins, double spacing and be in 12 point type. Footnotes are discouraged. However if the use of footnotes is unavoidable, they need not be double spaced, but must be in the same 12 point type as text.

F. Service and Filing of Motion Papers

No motion papers are to be filed electronically until the motion is fully briefed. The notice of motion and all supporting papers are to be served on all other parties along with a cover letter setting forth whom the movant represents and identifying the papers being served. A copy of this cover letter is to be electronically filed. A party responding to a motion shall serve the moving party with a courtesy copy of the responding papers, for later filing with the court.

On the date that the motion is fully briefed, each party shall be responsible for the electronic filing of its own motion papers. It is not necessary to file separately each exhibit to a motion. However, to ensure ease of reference, exhibits filed electronically must be described on the electronic docket, and not be referred to merely by exhibit letter or number. For example, it is insufficient to file an exhibit only as "Exhibit A." Instead, it must be made clear, on the docket, the nature of the Exhibit. For example, it is appropriate to describe an Exhibit attaching a deposition as "Exhibit A- Plaintiff's Deposition."

The moving party shall be responsible for furnishing Chambers with a full set of courtesy copies of the motion papers, together with a cover letter specifying each document in the package. A copy of this cover letter is to be sent to opposing counsel.

G. Motions Implicating Rule 4(a)(4)(A) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure or Similar Time-Limiting Rules

If any party concludes in good faith that delaying the filing of a motion, in order to comply with any aspect of these individual practices, will deprive the party of a substantive right, the party may file the motion within the time required by the Federal Rules of Civil and/or Appellate Procedure, together with an explanation for the basis of the conclusion.

H. Oral Argument

In the ordinary course motions are taken on submission. Parties may request oral argument. The Court will determine whether oral argument will be heard and, if so, will advise counsel of the date for argument.

XI. Pretrial Procedures in Cases Where Parties Consent to Trial Before This Court

A. Joint Pretrial Order: Shall include:

A full caption of the action;

- i. The names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses of all trial counsel;
- ii. A statement as to whether the issues of: (1) subject matter jurisdiction (2) personal jurisdiction and (3) venue are contested. In the event that any of these issues are contested, a statement shall be provided by the party raising the objection regarding the basis for such objection.
- iii. A statement identifying the claims to be tried. Such statement should not include a recitation of facts or evidence but must include citation to the statutory basis for any claims or defenses.
- iv. A statement as to whether the case is to be tried to the court or before a jury;
- v. An estimate as to the number of trial days that will be needed;
- vi. A list by each party of all fact and expert witnesses that are expected to testify as part of its case in chief. For each witness, indicate whether the witness will testify live, via deposition or via any other agreed upon means. In the absence of the giving of prompt notice and good cause for supplementing the exchanged witness list, only those witnesses listed will be permitted to testify.
- vii. A list by each party of exhibits to be offered as part of its case in chief. All exhibits listed must be marked and exchanged among the parties. This exchange is required even if the exhibits are already in the possession of the other party. Exhibit lists must indicate whether there are objections to admissibility or whether the exhibits are stipulated as admissible. Counsel are expected to resolve prior to trial all objections as to authenticity or chain of custody. In the absence of the giving of prompt notice and good cause shown for supplementing the exhibit list, only those exhibits listed will be permitted to be used at trial.
- viii. A designation by each party of deposition testimony to be offered in its case in chief, along with any cross-designations and objections by any other party.

B. Filings To Be Made Prior To Jury Trials

Unless otherwise ordered by this court, two weeks prior to the date set for jury selection, each party shall file:

- i. A statement of issues that any party intends to raise as a motion in limine. In the event that any such issues are raised, the Court will schedule a pre-motion conference.
- ii. Any agreed upon stipulation as to what shall be received in evidence.
- iii. Proposed jury charges. Counsel need only prepare charges as to the elements of the claims. The Court will prepare a jury charge regarding general instructions. After review of the Court's general charge, counsel may request any additional charge deemed appropriate for the facts of the case to be tried.
- iv. On the first day of trial, counsel shall provide the Court with a copy of all exhibits, appropriately labeled and indexed. Exhibits should be placed in clearly tabbed binders.

C. Filings Required For Non-Jury Trials

- i. One week prior to trial, the parties shall file a trial memorandum of law setting forth a brief statement of facts and the legal issues to be tried, along with an analysis of the applicable law. The trial brief shall also contain a statement as to the relief sought.
- ii. Unless otherwise ordered, two weeks after the transcript of the trial is prepared and available for ordering, the parties shall simultaneously file via ECF, with a courtesy copy to Chambers, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. Such submissions shall include precise citations to the trial transcript and exhibits, together with supporting legal authority.

APPENDIX A

STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The following provisions shall govern the exchange of confidential information in this matter:

1. Counsel for any party may designate any document, information contained in a document, information revealed in an interrogatory response or information revealed during a deposition as confidential if counsel determines, in good faith, that such designation is necessary to protect the interests of the client. Information and documents designated as confidential are to be stamped “CONFIDENTIAL.” “Confidential” information or documents may be referred to collectively as “Confidential Information.”
2. Unless ordered by the court or otherwise provided for herein, the Confidential Information disclosed will be held and used by the person receiving such information solely for use in connection with the above-captioned action.
3. In the event that a party challenges another party’s designation, counsel shall make a good faith effort to resolve the dispute, and in the absence of a resolution, the challenging party may thereafter seek resolution by the court. Nothing in this Protective Order constitutes an admission by any party that Confidential Information disclosed in this case is relevant or admissible. Each party specifically reserves the right to object to the use or admissibility of all Confidential Information disclosed, in accordance with applicable laws and court rules.
4. Information or documents designated as “Confidential” shall not be disclosed to any person except:
 - a. The requesting party and counsel, including in-house counsel;
 - b. Employees of such counsel assigned to and necessary to assist in the litigation;
 - c. The Court (including the clerk, court reporter or stenographer, or other person having access to Confidential Information by virtue of his or her position with the Court) or the jury at trial or as exhibits to motions.
 - d. Subject to the condition set forth in Paragraph 6 below: consultants or experts in the prosecution or defense of the matter, to the extent deemed necessary by counsel;
 - e. Subject to the condition set forth in Paragraph 6 below: any person from who testimony is taken or is to be taken in this action, except that such a person may only be shown Confidential Information during and in preparation for his/her testimony and may not retain the Confidential Information; and

5. Prior to disclosing or displaying Confidential Information to any person, counsel shall:

- a. inform the person of the confidential nature of the information or documents;
- b. inform the person that this Court has enjoined the use of the information or documents by him/her for any purpose other than this litigation and has enjoined the disclosure of that information or documents to any other person.

6. The Confidential Information may be displayed to and discussed with the persons identified in Paragraphs 4(d) and (e) only on condition that prior to any such display each person must sign an agreement to be bound by this Order in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. In the event that such person refuses to sign an agreement in the form attached as Exhibit A, the party desiring to disclose the Confidential Information may seek appropriate relief from the Court.

7. The disclosure of a document or information without designating it as “confidential” shall not constitute a waiver of the right to designate such document or information as Confidential Information provided the material is designated pursuant to the procedures set forth herein no later than fourteen (14) days after that close of discovery or fourteen (14) days after the production of the document or information. If so designated, the document or information shall thenceforth be treated as Confidential Information subject to all of the terms of the Stipulation and Order.

8. All information subject to confidential treatment in accordance with the terms of this Stipulation and Order that is filed with the Court, including any pleadings, motions or other papers filed with the Court that includes Confidential Information, shall be filed under seal to the extent permitted by law (including, without limitation any applicable rules of court) and shall be kept under seal until further order of the Court. To the extent that the Court requires any further act by the parties as a precondition to the filing of documents under seal (beyond the submission of this Stipulation and Order Regarding Confidential Information), it shall be the obligation of the producing party of the documents to be filed with the Court to satisfy any such precondition. Where possible, only confidential portions of the filings with the Court shall be filed under seal.

9. At the conclusion of the litigation, the Confidential Information and any copies thereof shall be promptly (and in no event no later than thirty (30) days after entry of final judgment no longer subject to further appeal) returned to the producing party or certified as destroyed, except that the parties’ counsel shall be permitted to retain their working files on the condition that such files will remain confidential.

The foregoing is without prejudice to the right of any party to apply to the Court for any further Protective Order relating to Confidential Information; or to object to the production of documents or information; or to apply to the Court for an order compelling production of documents or information; or for modification of this order. This Order may be enforced by any

party and any violation of this order may result in the imposition of sanctions by the Court.

Exhibit A to Stipulation and Order Regarding Confidential Information

I have been informed by counsel that certain documents or information to be disclosed to me in connection with the matter entitled:_____ have been designated as confidential. I have been informed that any such documents or information labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” are confidential by Order of the Court.

I hereby agree that I will not disclose any information contained in such documents to any other person. I further agree not to use any such information for any purpose other than this litigation.

_____ DATED:

Signed in the presence of:

_ (Attorney)

APPENDIX B

DISCOVERY PLAN WORKSHEET

**Tier I Pre-Settlement Discovery
TO BE COMPLETED IN ALL CASES**

Deadline for completion of Rule 26(a) initial disclosures
and HIPAA-complaint records authorizations:

Completion date for Phase I Discovery
as agreed upon by the parties:
(See paragraph 7 of joint letter requirement)

Status conference TBD by the court:
(Generally 15 days post Tier I Discovery)

Tier II Discovery and Motion Practice

Motion to join new parties or amend the pleadings:
(Presumptively 15 days post status conference)

All fact discovery completed by:
*(Presumptively 9 months after deadline for
joining parties/amend the pleadings)*

Expert discovery completed by:
*(Presumptively 3 months after close of fact
discovery)*

Final date to take first step in dispositive motion practice:
*(Parties are directed to consult the District Judge's
individual rules regarding such motion practice.
(Presumptively 30 days after close of discovery)*

Joint Proposed Pretrial Order to be
submitted:
*(30 days after dispositive motion
practice deadline)*

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Plaintiff

Case No.

, VS.

Defendant.

ORDER IN FLSA CASE REQUIRING
DISCOVERY AND SETTING INITIAL PRETRIAL
SCHEDULE

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require a pretrial schedule tailored to the circumstances of each case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, 1. The following order implements that requirement for cases based on the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

The Rule 26(a)(1) provisions on initial disclosures are waived in this case. Instead, the parties must utilize the following discovery protocol and comply with the following deadlines and requirements:

1. By [DATE], the parties must serve on each other (but not file) copies of the following:

Plaintiff¹ The documents in the Plaintiff's possession, custody, or control that pertain to the unpaid wages claimed in the Complaint.

Defendant. The time sheets or other time records and payroll records in the Defendant's possession, custody, or control that pertain to work the Plaintiff performed during the period for which the Plaintiff claims unpaid wages.

the policies and practices on compensating workers performing the relevant type of work.

1. If there is more than one Plaintiff or Defendant , the singular reference to the Plaintiff or Defendant includes the plural.

1. By [Date, 2 weeks later], the Plaintiff must answer the Court's Interrogatories attached to this Order, under oath or penalty of perjury and serve a copy on the Defendant.

2. In collective actions, the exchange of documents in Paragraph 1 will occur for the named Plaintiffs and for the opt-in Plaintiffs who join the action before a court-approved opt-in notice is issued. This document exchange will occur within 21 days after the opt-in notices are filed with the Court. Each opt-in Plaintiff will serve his or her respective answers to the Court's Interrogatories within an additional 21 days.

3. By [DATE, 30 days] after the Plaintiff serves answers to the Court's Interrogatories, counsel for the Plaintiff and the Defendant must meet and confer in person in good-faith effort to settle all pending issues, including attorneys' fees and costs.²The parties, including a representative of each corporate party with full authority, will at a minimum, be available by telephone during the conference to consider and approve any settlement.

4. By [DATE], within 7 days after the conference referenced above, counsel must jointly file a Report Regarding Settlement that notifies the Court:

(1) whether the parties have reached an agreement in principle to settle the case and will be submitting that agreement to the Court for review and approval;(2) whether the parties have not settled the case but want to continue settlement discussions with each other for a specific period, not to exceed two weeks; (3) whether the parties are unable to reach settlement, at which point the Court will refer the action to mediation.

5. Until the parties file the Discovery Planning Report, all discovery in this case is STAYED, except as provided in this Order.

2. In the case of an individual party who is not represented by counsel, the individual must comply with the provisions of this Order.

6. In the event no settlement is reached under these procedures, and this Court later grants a motion permitting notice to be sent to similarly situated individuals advising them of their right to opt-in, the limitations period for any person receiving notice will be tolled from the date of this Order until the parties file their Rule 26(f) Discovery Planning Report lifting the stay on these proceedings.

7. If the parties settle at a later time, they must immediately advise the Court and promptly submit a joint motion to approve the settlement.

8. Due to the volume of cases based on the FLSA, the Court expects strict adherence to these deadlines and requirements. Exceptions will be granted only for compelling reasons.

9. The parties may move to alter this schedule for good cause. Any such request shall only be made after the parties confer, and shall be made by joint letter request filed via this Court's ECF system.

Dated: Central Islip, New York

Counsel of Record
Unrepresented Party

ANNE Y. SHIELDS
United States Magistrate Judge

1. During what period of time did you work for the Defendant?
2. Who was your immediate supervisor?
3. Did you have a regularly scheduled work period? If so, specify.
4. What was your title or position? Briefly describe your job duties.
5. What was your regular rate of pay?
6. What is the nature of your claim (check all that apply)?

Off the clock work (Defendant failed to record, or prohibited you
from recording, all of your working time;

Misclassification (Defendant mistakenly classified you as exempt
from overtime);

Misclassification (Defendant failed to correctly calculate your compensation);

Other (Please describe);

7. Provide an accounting of your claim, including: (a) dates
 - (b) regular hours worked
 - (c) over-time hours worked
 - (d) pay received versus pay claimed
 - (e) total amount claimed
8. If you have brought this case as a collective action:
 - (a) Describe the class of employees you seek to include in this action.
 - (b) Has an opt-in notice been filed for every potential opt-in Plaintiff who has identified himself or herself as a person who wishes to join this action?
9. Please specify all attorney's fees and costs incurred to date. With respect to attorney's fees, please provide the hourly rate(s) sought and the number of hours expended by each person who has billed time to this case.
10. When did you (or your attorney) first complain to your employer about alleged violations of the FLSA?

11. Was this complaint written or oral? (If a written complaint, please attach a copy).

12. What was your employer's response? (If a written response, please attach a copy).

STATE OF _____ COUNTY OF _____

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day, personally appeared Plaintiff Name, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he/she has read the foregoing Answers to Interrogatories, knows the contents of same, and to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, the same are true and correct.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me on this _____ day of _____, _____.

NOTARY

PUBLIC

NOTARY STAMP

Signature of Person Taking
Acknowledgement Print Name:
Title Notary Public
Serial No. (if any):
Commission Expires:

APPENDIX D

UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK

Case No. [Docket number]

-----X

[Case Caption]

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**STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING
CONDITONAL CERTIFICATION, ISSUANCE
OF COLLECTIVE ACTION NOTICE AND
DISCLOSURE OF CONTACT INFORMATION**

Plaintiff and Defendants, by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby stipulate and agree as follow upon the following premises.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff commenced this action, bringing claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as a collective action [and under the New York Labor Law, as class action]¹, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York; and,

WHEREAS, Plaintiff alleges [he/she] was employed by Defendants as [JOB DESCRIPTION]² for Defendants' business, and seeks to represent a collective and class comprised of similarity situated workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act [and New York Labor Law]³; and,

WHEREAS, instead of expending resources litigating Plaintiff's anticipated motion for collective action conditional certification and notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), the parties, without prejudice to Defendants' rights to challenge collective action certification at a later date, have negotiated the terms of a proposed notice to be sent to members of the alleged collective ("the Notice") and the process for disseminating the Notice;

WHEREAS, the parties have reached agreement on the scope, form and manner of distribution of the Notice in this matter, subject to the Court's approval; and

NOW THEREFORE IT IS STIPULATED AND AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Within fourteen (14) business days after the Court has "So Ordered" this Stipulation, Defendants shall provide to Plaintiff's counsel the names and last known mailing addresses of all [JOB DESCRIPTION]⁴ employed by Defendants at any point in time from _____, [NUMBER⁵ YEARS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE COMPLAINT] ("Collective List" or putative collective members") for the purpose of mailing the Notice as set forth herein.

2. Within twenty-one (21) days after Plaintiff's receipt of the names and mailing addresses noted in Paragraph 1, Plaintiff's counsel shall mail the Notice to each individual on the 4.

The individuals on the Collective List shall have 60 days from the date on which the Notice is mailed (the "Opt-in Period") to return the "Consent to Join" form in the manner set forth in the Notice. Individuals whose initial Notice is returned as undeliverable and for whom a forwarding address is supplied shall have 10 additional days from the date on which a second Notice is sent to return the "Consent to Join" form to Plaintiff's counsel. Only individuals submitting a "Consent to Join" form by the deadlines set forth herein shall be eligible to join the collective action in this matter unless Defendants consent otherwise, in writing, or Plaintiffs make an application to the Court demonstrating that good cause exists for accepting any untimely submission;

United States Magistrate
Judge Central Islip, New
York [DATE]

¹ Insert only if appropriate.

² Insert job title/job description. ³ Insert only if appropriate.

⁴ Insert job title/job description.

⁵ While the parties are not expected to agree to any issues of willfulness, this order provides for the insertion of three (3) years for FLSA claims and six (6) years for cases that assert both NYLL and FLSA claims.

Collective List. Plaintiff's counsel may re-mail notice to any putative collective member whose Notice is returned as undeliverable, with a forwarding address;

3. All names and addresses of individuals on the Collective List provided by Defendants to Plaintiff's counsel shall remain confidential pursuant to this Court's Stipulation and Order regarding Confidential Information;

5. During the sixty (60) day period which putative class members may opt-in to the lawsuit, Defendants shall post an English [and _____ translated]⁶ copy of the Notice of Lawsuit in a conspicuous location.

6. Within seven (7) days of receipt of a "Consent to Join" form, Plaintiff's counsel shall electronically file such form via the Court's electronic case filing system ("ECF") on the docket in this matter.

Dated:

[Defendants'
Counsel]

[Plaintiff's
Counsel]

By:

By: _____

SO ORDERED:

Hon. Anne Y. Shields

6. Insert translated languages if applicable.

APPENDIX E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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[Case Caption]

Case No. [Docket number]

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COURT AUTHORIZED NOTICE OF LAWSUIT

If you worked at [DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS] between [NUMBER¹ YEARS FROM DATE OF THE COMPLAINT] and the present, a collective action lawsuit may affect your legal rights.

*Important: You are NOT being sued. This Notice is NOT a solicitation from a lawyer.
The Court authorized this Notice.*

- Plaintiff, [Plaintiff's name] is a former employee of [Defendants' business], where he worked as a [job description]². Plaintiff, [Plaintiff's name] brought this lawsuit against Defendants on behalf of himself and all other potential, current, and former [similarly situated persons/JOB DESCRIPTIONS] employed by the Defendants as of [NUMBER YEARS FROM DATE OF THE COMPLAINT]. Plaintiff claims that Defendants did not pay its hourly employees [all minimum wages and overtime due to them]³.

Defendants deny any wrongdoing and/or liability and maintain that all of their employees are paid in compliance with [TYPE OF]⁴ law.

- THIS NOTICE AND ITS CONTENTS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. THE COURT HAS TAKEN NO POSITION IN THIS CASE REGARDING THE MERITS OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS OR OF THE DEFENDANTS' DEFENSES. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS LAWSUIT

ASK TO BE INCLUDED

If you choose to be included in this collective action, you will be bound by any ruling, settlement or judgment in this case. You may also share in any proceeds from a settlement or judgment if those bringing the claims are successful. If you choose to be included you will give up any rights to separately sue the Defendants about the same legal claims in this lawsuit

DO NOTHING

asserting a [minimum wage or overtime claim under federal]⁵ law. This means that you give up the possibility of getting money or benefits that may come from a trial or settlement of the [minimum wage or overtime claims under federal]⁶ law asserted in this lawsuit, if those bringing the lawsuit are successful.

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1. Why did I get this notice?

By doing nothing, you will not be included in this lawsuit for the purpose of om

You are getting this notice because Defendants' records show that you may have worked as a [JOB DESCRIPTION] in [DEFENDANTS' BUSINESS] from [NUMBER OF YEARS FROM DATE OF THE COMPLAINT] to the present. Plaintiff sued the Defendants claiming they violated various provisions of [TYPE OF] laws.

2. What is a collective action and who is involved?

In a collective action lawsuit, one or more persons can bring a lawsuit on behalf of others who have similar claims. The individual who brought this lawsuit is called the Plaintiff. The corporate entities and individuals that they have sued are called the Defendants. One Court resolves the issues for everyone who decides to join the case.

3. What is this collective action lawsuit about?

This collective action lawsuit is about whether Defendants' compensation practices violate [TYPE OF] law. The lawsuit alleges that Defendants violated [TYPE OF] law by not paying Plaintiff and other employees similarly situated [minimum wages and overtime owed to them]⁷. Plaintiff is seeking to recover unpaid wages, in addition to liquidated damages, attorneys' fees, and costs.

Defendants deny any wrongdoing and/or liability and maintain that all of their employees were and continue to be paid in accordance with [TYPE OF] law.

4. How do I join this collective action lawsuit?

To participate in this lawsuit through the Plaintiff's attorney, you must fill out the enclosed form called "Consent to Join" and mail it in the enclosed, postage -paid envelope to Plaintiff's lawyers. Should the enclosed envelope be lost or misplaced, the "Consent to Join" Form must be sent to:

[Plaintiff's Attorney's
Information]

You can also fax the "Consent to Join" form to [FAX #] or scan and email it to
[EMAIL ADDRESS]

The signed "Consent to Join" form must be postmarked, faxed, or e-mailed by [60 days from mailing of notice]. If your signed "Consent to Join" form is not postmarked, faxed, or e -mailed by [60 days from mailing of notice], you may not be allowed to participate in the federal law portion of this lawsuit.

You have a right to be represented by your own attorney, but you will be responsible for making arrangements for payment of the fees of the attorney you select. The attorney you hire must file with the court a "Consent to Join" form by [60 days from mailing of notice] and must enter a formal appearance as attorney on your behalf.

5. What happens if I join the collective action lawsuit?

You will be bound by any ruling, settlement, or judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable. If there is a favorable resolution, either by settlement or judgment, and you qualify under the law, you will be entitled to some portion of the recovery.

If you join this lawsuit and send your "Consent to Join" form to [Plaintiff's Attorney], you agree to have the Plaintiff and his counsel act as your representative and make decisions on your behalf concerning the case, including approving any settlement. Decisions made and agreements entered into by the Plaintiff and his counsel will be binding on you if you join this lawsuit, subject only to the Court's discretion. If you hire your own attorney, you will be bound by decisions and agreements that your attorney makes on behalf of this lawsuit.

If you join this lawsuit, you may be asked to give testimony and information about your work for [DEFENDANTS] to help the Court decide whether you are owed any money. Plaintiff's counsel will assist you with this process. For this reason, if you join this lawsuit, you should preserve all documents relating to your employment currently in your possession.

6. What happens if I do nothing at all?

You will not be included in this lawsuit for the purpose of asserting a [minimum wage or overtime claim under federal]⁸ law. Therefore, you will not be entitled to any recovery in this case should there be any for those claims. The limitations period on your claims continues to run.

7. If I join, will there be any impact on my employment?

The law prohibits Defendants from discharging or retaliating against you because you join this case or have in any other way exercised your rights under the law.

8. Do I have a lawyer in this case?

Plaintiff is represented by [Plaintiff's Attorney's name]. If you join by sending your opt -in to the Plaintiff's attorney, [Plaintiff's Attorney's name] will represent you on a contingency fee basis, meaning you will not owe any attorneys' fees unless you are successful and win the case, or obtain a settlement.

9. Do the Defendants have a lawyer in this case?

The Defendants in this case are represented by [Defendants' Attorney's name and information].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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[Case Caption]

Case No. [Docket number]

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IF YOU RECEIVED THIS FORM AND WANT TO JOIN THIS LAWSUIT, PLEASE COMPLETE
THESE TWO STEPS:

1. COMPLETE AND SIGN THIS CONSENT TO JOIN LAWSUIT FORM; AND
2. USE THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE TO RETURN THIS FORM TO THE ADDRESS BELOW
NOT LATER THAN [60 days from mailing of notice].

[Plaintiff's
Attorney's
Information]

YOU CAN ALSO FAX THE CONSENT TO JOIN FORM TO [FAX
NUMBER] OR SCAN AND EMAIL IT TO:
[EMAIL ADDRESS]

I consent to join the collective action and authorize [Plaintiff's Attorney] to act on my behalf in
all matters relating to this action, including any settlement of my claims.

SIGNATURE

City, State, Zip Code

Address

Email Address

Telephone Number

PRINT NAME

Start Date

End Date

¹ While the parties are not expected to agree to any issues of willfulness, this order provides for the insertion of three (3) years for the FLSA claims and six (6) years for cases that assert both NYLL and FLSA claims.

² Insert title/job description.

³ Specify the allegations against Defendants.

⁴ Insert either federal (FLSA) or federal and state (FLSA/NYLL).

⁵ Specify alleged violations and type of laws violated (federal or federal and state).

⁶ Specify alleged violations and type of laws violated (federal or federal and state). ⁷ Specify the allegations against Defendants.

⁸ Specify alleged violations and type of laws violated (federal or federal and state).

APPENDIX F

INITIAL DISCOVERY
PROTOCOLS
FOR EMPLOYMENT CASES ALLEGING
ADVERSE ACTION

PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS.

(1) Statement of purpose.

a. These Initial Discovery Protocols for Employment Cases Alleging Adverse Action (the “Protocols”) were prepared by a group of highly experienced attorneys from across the country who regularly represent plaintiffs and/or defendants in employment matters. The information and documents identified are those most likely to be requested automatically by experienced counsel in any similar case. They are unlike initial disclosures pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26(a)(1) because they focus on the type of information most likely to be useful in narrowing the issues for employment discrimination cases.

b. The Protocols apply to all employment cases that challenge one or more actions alleged to be adverse, except:

i. Class actions;

ii. Cases in which the allegations involve only the following:

1. Discrimination in hiring;
2. Harassment/hostile work environment;
3. Violations of wage and hour laws under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (for such actions see this Court’s rules with respect to discovery in FLSA cases);
4. Failure to provide reasonable accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);
5. Violations of the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA); 6. Violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, counsel may use these protocols in any action they deem such use appropriate.

If any party believes that there is good cause why a particular case should be exempted,

in whole or in part, that party may raise such reason with the Court via telephone conference arranged with the court with all counsel appearing.

c. Disclosure obligations below are separated into “Production” obligations, and obligations to provide “Information.” “Production” obligations take the place of formal document requests and “Information” obligations are used in lieu of formal interrogatories. While particular cases may require additional limited documents requests, the requests for information are intended to displace the need for interrogatories. Instead, it is expected that next step in discovery following completion of the obligations under this Rule will be deposition discovery.

d. These Initial Discovery Protocols are not intended to preclude or to modify the rights of any party for discovery as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (F.R.C.P.) and other applicable local rules, but **they are intended to supersede the parties’ obligations to make initial disclosures pursuant to F.R.C.P. 26(a)(1).** The purpose of the protocols is to encourage parties and their counsel to exchange the most relevant information and documents early in the case, to assist in framing the issues to be resolved and to plan for more efficient and targeted discovery.

e. **Protective Order** If counsel deem a protective order necessary, they are directed to consult and execute this Court’s form protective order, which includes an order under Rule 502 of the Federal Rules of Evidence

(2) Definitions. The following definitions apply to cases proceeding under the Initial Discovery Protocols.

a. **Concerning.** The term “concerning” means referring to, describing, evidencing, or constituting.

b. **Document.** The terms “document” and “documents” are defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the terms “documents” and “electronically stored information” as used in F.R.C.P. 34(a).

c. **Identify (Documents).** When referring to documents, to “identify” means to give, to the extent known: (i) the type of document; (ii) the general subject matter of the document; (iii) the date of the document; (iv) the author(s), according to the document; and (v) the person(s) to whom, according to the document, the document (or a copy) was

d. ***Identify (Persons).*** When referring to natural persons, to “identify” means to give the person’s: (i) full name; (ii) present or last known address and telephone number; (iii) present or last known place of employment; (iv) present or last known job title; and (v) relationship, if any, to the plaintiff or defendant. Once a person has been identified in accordance with this subparagraph, only the name of that person need be listed in response to subsequent discovery requesting the identification of that person.

(iii) Instructions.

a. For this Initial Discovery, the relevant time period begins three years before the date of the adverse action, unless otherwise specified.

b. This Initial Discovery is not subject to objections except upon the ground of privilege or those set forth in F.R.C.P. 26(b)(1).

c. If a partial or incomplete answer or production is provided, the responding party shall state the reason that the answer or production is partial or incomplete. Any document withheld must be described with specificity, and the grounds for such withholding must be similarly stated.

d. This Initial Discovery is subject to F.R.C.P. 26(e) regarding supplementation and F.R.C.P. 26(g) regarding certification of responses.

e. This Initial Discovery is subject to F.R.C.P. 34(b)(2)(E) regarding form of production.

PART 2: PRODUCTION BY PLAINTIFF.

(1) Timing.

a. The plaintiff’s Initial Discovery shall be provided within 30 days after the defendant has submitted a responsive pleading or motion, unless the court rules otherwise.

(2) Documents that Plaintiff must produce to Defendant.

a. All communications concerning the factual allegations or claims at issue

in this lawsuit between the plaintiff and the defendant.

- b. Claims, lawsuits, administrative charges, and complaints by the plaintiff that rely upon any of the same factual allegations or claims as those at issue in this lawsuit.
- c. Documents concerning the formation and termination, if any, of the employment relationship at issue in this lawsuit, irrespective of the relevant time period.
- d. Documents concerning the terms and conditions of the employment relationship at issue in this lawsuit.
- e. Diary, journal, and calendar entries maintained by the plaintiff concerning the factual allegations or claims at issue in this lawsuit.
- f. The plaintiff's current resume(s).
- g. Documents in the possession of the plaintiff concerning claims for unemployment benefits, unless production is prohibited by applicable law.
- h. Documents concerning: (i) communications with potential employers; (ii) job efforts; and (iii) offer(s) of employment, job description(s), and income and benefits of subsequent employment. The defendant shall not contact or subpoena a prospective or current employer to discover information about the plaintiff's claims without first providing the plaintiff 30 days notice and an opportunity to file a motion for a protective order or a motion to quash such subpoena. If such a motion is filed, contact will not be initiated or the subpoena will not be served until the motion is ruled upon.
- i. Documents concerning the termination of any subsequent employment.
- j. Any other document(s) upon which the plaintiff relies to support the plaintiff's claims.

(3) Information that Plaintiff must produce to Defendant.

- a. Identify persons the plaintiff believes to have knowledge of the facts concerning the claims or defenses at issue in this lawsuit, and a brief description of that knowledge.
- b. Describe the categories of damages the plaintiff claims.

c. State whether the plaintiff has applied for disability benefits and/or social security disability benefits after the adverse action, whether any application has been granted, and the nature of the award, if any. Identify any document concerning any such application.

PART 3: PRODUCTION BY DEFENDANT.

(1) Timing.

a. The defendant's Initial Discovery shall be provided within 30 days after the defendant has submitted a responsive pleading or motion, unless the court rules otherwise.

(2) Documents that Defendant must produce to Plaintiff.

- a. All communications concerning the factual allegations or claims at issue in this lawsuit among or between:
 - i. The plaintiff and the defendant;
 - ii. The plaintiff's manager(s), and/or supervisor(s), and/or the defendant's human resources representative(s).
- b. Responses to claims, lawsuits, administrative charges, and complaints by the plaintiff that rely on the same factual allegations or claims as those at issue in this lawsuit.
- c. Documents concerning the formation and termination, if any, of the employment relationship at issue in this lawsuit, regardless of the relevant time period.
- d. The plaintiff's personnel file, in any form, maintained by the defendant, including files concerning the plaintiff maintained by the plaintiff's supervisor(s), manager(s), or the defendant's human resources representative(s), regardless of the relevant time period.
- e. The plaintiff's performance evaluations and any formal discipline.
- f. Documents relied on to make the employment decision(s) at issue in this

lawsuit.

g. Workplace policies or guidelines relevant to the adverse action in effect at the time of the adverse action. Depending upon the case, those may include policies or guidelines that address:

- i. discipline;
- ii. termination of employment; iii. promotion;
- iv. discrimination;
- v. performance reviews or evaluations;
- vi. misconduct;
- vii. retaliation; and
- viii. nature of the employment relationship.

h. The table of contents and index of any employee handbook, code of conduct, or policies and procedures manual in effect at the time of the adverse action.

i. Job description(s) for the position(s) that the plaintiff held.

j. Documents showing the plaintiff's compensation and benefits. Those normally include retirement plan benefits, fringe benefits, employee benefit summary plan descriptions, and summaries of compensation.

k. Agreements between the plaintiff and the defendant to waive jury trial rights or to arbitrate disputes.

l. Documents concerning investigation(s) of any complaint(s) about the plaintiff or made by the plaintiff, if relevant to the plaintiff's factual allegations or claims at issue in this lawsuit and not otherwise privileged.

m. Documents in the possession of the defendant and/or the defendant's agent(s) concerning claims for unemployment benefits unless production is prohibited by applicable law.

n. Any other document(s) upon which the defendant relies to support the defenses, affirmative defenses, and counterclaims, including any other document(s) describing the reasons for the adverse action.

iii. Information that Defendant must produce to Plaintiff.

- a. Identify the plaintiff's supervisor(s) and/or manager(s).
- b. Identify person(s) presently known to the defendant who were involved in making the decision to take the adverse action.
- c. Identify persons the defendant believes to have knowledge of the facts concerning the claims or defenses at issue in this lawsuit, and a brief description of that knowledge.
- d. State whether the plaintiff has applied for disability benefits and/or social security disability benefits after the adverse action. State whether the defendant has provided information to any third party concerning the application(s). Identify any documents concerning any such application or any such information provided to a third party.

APPENDIX G

Judge Shields' Initial Joint Letter Requirements

2 DAYS PRIOR TO THE INITIAL CONFERENCE, COUNSEL MUST SUBMIT A JOINT LETTER ON THE DOCKET STATING:

- 1. Name of the case**
- 2. Basis for federal jurisdiction**
- 3. Statement confirming that all defendants have been served and answered.**
- 4. Statement as to whether there are counterclaims or crossclaims; descriptions of such claims; and confirmation that all parties have been served with respect to such claims.**
- 5. Plaintiff's explanation of the facts of the case as known to the plaintiff as of the date of the writing of the letter. The parties may also include Defendant's position as to the facts, as known to them as of the writing of the letter.**
- 6. Where appropriate to case, a statement that all HIPPA compliant authorizations have been provided or the date upon which those authorizations will be provided and, where applicable, that authorizations will be provided on a rolling basis.**
- 7. Joint statement describing in detail the paper discovery that can be exchanged — without the necessity for formal document requests. Such statement must include the date by which such paper discovery will be complete. Absent unusual circumstances, that date shall be no longer than 60 days following the date of the status letter.**
- 8. A date for submission of a joint status letter and proposed date for the next telephone status conference with the Court.**
- 9. Confirm that the parties have discussed the issue of consent to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Judge and state whether the parties' consent to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Judge for all purposes. Such consent includes trial, final entry of judgment and direct review by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.**

If counsel fails to timely submit the required joint letter, the Court will require that counsel immediately submit the letter along with a one-page explanation as to counsels' failure to comply with this Court's rules.